

Das Schützenregiment Graz Nr. 3 und der steirische Landsturm im Weltkrieg 1914 - 1918 I. Band (I. Band)

The Landwehr anno 9 and its predecessors. The emergence of the later Austrian Landwehr and of the Landwehr, later Hschützenregiment Nr. 3 until 1914. (Attachment 1.) The sublime thought reaches far in the history of old Austria back in his people, in patriotic distress risking his life wanting to serve in defense of the homeland. Came in the 16th and 17th centuries the threat to Austria mostly from the east from the Turks, which forced the sovereigns to take very special reinforcement measures for the professional army, similar conditions arose in the west at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century due to the increasingly powerful, rapacious Corsican Napoleon a. These temporary measures to be taken for increased readiness to defend their own borders respectively "L a n d w e h r", "Landesaufgebo t", "L a n d f a h n e", also "L a n d f u r m". A memorial of this time in Styria is the Graz arsenal, which still houses thousands of weapons from that time Contingents shows and for Inner Austria as a depot and main collection point served. This was also the case in 1797, when Napoleon had conquered the Lombardy arrived in Iudenburg, Emperor Franz I. summoned the Landsturm had to because it was feared that his advance was aimed at Vienna. The cast of Semmerings, Seebergs and the blocking of the Danube near Tulln by the deployment of the Landsturm may have contributed to Napoleon's onward march from Vienna gave up. A commemorative coin of this time with the dedication "The worthy sons of Austria - thanks to the father of the country". thanks to the contingent. Another historical reminder is the Creation of Haydn's folk hymn, the melody of which is also ours today wearing the national anthem. The years 1800 and 1805 also called for the Landsturm squad. But when Austria's unfortunate loss of territory in the Preßburger 5

Peace in part an ever-increasing loss of men for the professional army and a heavier financial burden on the rest of Austria caused, Emperor Franz I increased the professional army from 450,000 men through the permanent establishment of a Landwehr with a population of 150,000 for Austria and 60,000 men for Hungary. In the Vienna patent of 1808 Emperor Franz announced his intention to organize a modern Landwehr. The temporary capitulation took the place of the previous lifelong obligation to serve, i. H. one could yearly follow many from the professional army Heaps released, for which referees were summoned to the weapons exercise. The new institution of the Landwehr had a general popular uprising brought about by all strata of the population. War service has been a burden so far mainly among the peasantry, he now penetrated the wealthy classes a. The future militiaman should not be forced by coercive measures be held, but a discipline based on trust should Tie man to his commander. The work was crowned Archduke Charles in that the brothers of the empress to the leading positions of the Landwehr were called. Archduke Johann came as a 27-year-old G. d. cave to the head of the Landwehr in central Austria (Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Kram and Istria). In association with the then Supreme Land Marshal Gras Saurau for Styria and Carinthia was subordinate to seven district captains and the bishops of Seggau and Gurk Carinthian Landwehr organized. In the districts of Bruck, Iudenburg, Marburg, Cilli and Villach 2 each, in Klagenfurt 3 and in Graz 5 battalions of 4-6 each, also 8 companies, set up. The number of people who volunteered was very large. The one Out of consideration for agriculture, the advancing crew only had to and holidays to practice and should be concentrated 21 days annually. The then company commander of the 6th company outlined how such a Sunday and public holiday was used for the Landwehr that was to be raised. Captain Karl Schmutz, in his autobiography. Karl Schmutz, born January 1, 1787 at Frondsberg Castle, an old Knights' festivals in the upper Feistritz valley, was the son of the administrator there John Joseph Dirt. He later came to Peggau with his father and finally to Pöppendorf near Gleichenberg. In his autobiography he wrote, among other things: "My baker's district was called upon, 96 men for the third Grazer Battalion possibly voluntarily raise. I surprised my good bater with that Motions to enlist me as first private volunteer. In the great castle hall Pöppendorf, a gathering of approximately 466 old and young inmates was called together. My Baker spoke the call to volunteer in a patriarchal manner Accessions from, whereupon the pastor of Gnass and the manager of my baker also 6

öie Landwehr organization explained. I stepped forward, declared myself the first "community volunteer" and called on those present to join the Landwehr. Immediately instead of 96 men, 273 men came to my side, from which I could select the desired number chose. Now I took my comrades into the beautiful room surrounding Pöppendorf Castle, ranked them according to their size, appointed the most intelligent to be a sergeant, seven others to be corporals, then two drummers, two pipers, two carpenters and invited her to come to Pöppendorf every other day in the evening to talk to the to be able to begin the first exercises, which was successful. By diligently reading, I made myself very

familiar with the service, training and drill regulations easy to adopt, since I used to be quite often involved in military drills on the Gratz Glacis watched. Since it was ordered to drill every Sunday and public holiday in the Gnas market, so it was this also continued with vivacity. The patriotic school teacher from Gnas, who always teaching young people in all branches of music, I was always presented with a band of music of 25 heads. Tambour and fife held their exercises daily in their places of residence. Soon after, I was promoted to lieutenant and commandant of the 6th Company, by virtue of which order the team of the districts of Gleichenberg and Kapfenstein and at the same time a corporal was assigned as a trainer for these two stations. In this way the company was raised to 206 men. I wished, drill the other two district departments every Sunday and public holiday, what put me in a position to go through the 1st half-company every Sunday and public holiday 2-VA hours drilled at Gnas, then with the available horse hurried to Trautmannsdorf in an hour, drilled there with the 3rd train for 2 hours, then hurriedly took some food and then hurried on to Kapfenstein, where I found the 4th train, which I also drilled for two hours. Soon afterwards I was made aware of the appointment of Major Count d'Avernas Desenfans battalion commanders, and at the same time I received the order to have 200 muskets seized for the company in Gratz. I immediately sent the sergeant with four men and the necessary carriages to Gratz, which immediately brought about the composure and brought to Gnas. to to my horror all these muskets and their bayonet were extremely rusty. So I summoned all the noble hunters and foresters, locksmiths, blacksmiths and gunsmiths and bought these muskets day and night 300 shotgun stones, the necessary tobacco lead and provided every finished rifle with it. Since I had also received the order that the battalion commander, on the fifth day, company assembled in Gnas, I ordered the more distant two Trains to arrive early the next day gave each man the musket in the hands, and it became mine, since the crew handles the handles with short wooden ones Roden had already practiced, this training with the rifle was no longer difficult. With the guns were also the cartridge pouches with straps on which the straps for which bayonet scabbards were fitted arrived. I had hardly finished distributing the guns and had a couple of presentations shoulders, holding your feet and high in your arms, as well as the major with his Adjutant drove up. I made the presentation and saluted while the music played the Bolkshymne played. The noble major seemed visibly moved by what he saw, he commanded to shoulder and let the limbs open. After going through it himself, he commanded 7

me to form half a quarree. I had never done this before and explained in a somewhat subdued voice and with short words what was to happen, then ordered the two wing trains to swing inwards. Thereupon the major demanded that all charges come forward to a rank in front of the front and then made an enthusiastic speech to the company with special emphasis on his joy, the same with mirror-bright ones Guns and set up so well to see. After a few days I was promoted to senior lieutenant. In October 1808 my company was inspected in Gnas by Archduke John announced. I immediately made 2000 blank cartridges, mostly with my own Hands, then traveled to all communities in the three districts in which Landwehr crews were located was and asked the team to clean everything up so that the company could gain honor in every respect before the eyes of the Most Serene Archduke. So October 30th came, it was a Sunday. I left the company two Hours earlier, when I was expecting the archduke, marching up on a very large meadow, did what I wanted to show the archduke six times and was delighted me about the greatest precision with which all the people carried out the commands. I then sent my lieutenant to dem with the nicely written table of duties archduke. I had set up two trumpeters on the church tower, should give the signal when they see the Archduke approaching at a fairly long distance. At the edge of the meadow there were probably about 2000 men and women from all districts gathered. Suddenly the signal sounded; I warned the company with a few more Words to show yourself as good as ever. When the archduke, accompanied by my major, advanced against the company, I present, saluted, and the Major introduced me as First Lieutenant Earl Dirt to the Archduke. Archduke Johann already knew me since I had met him a year earlier accompanied two stations with changed horses when he made his tour of the country also came to Straden and Pöppendorf. During the salute, I allowed myself to to ask the Archduke what he ordered to be done. The kind Archduke spoke then friendly: "If you can do something, have something done." I let them Open limbs and walked off the same at his side. The attitude of the team was quite faultless; after the limbs were closed again, the Archduke went to the watching people. I then left with pelotons, with semi-companies and semi-divisions charge forwards and backwards. All discharges turned out excellently well, although that, as I was later told, the Colonel Marshal clapped his hands and Archdukes said that a grenadier company couldn't fire any better. I then had them march in front, taking doubling steps, across a ditch jump, charge back from there in retirement and back to the previous place arrive with trains turn left, march in column towards the Archduke, forward hold it, and deploy to the right. Everything went precisely, nowhere was a defect visible. The Archduke seemed visibly pleased and said: "You must have put a lot of effort into it and the people who love you very much. I appoint you

captain immediately and entrust the company to you." A few days later, Seine Kais issued Your Highness issued an order to all Landwehr battalions of Inner Austria, which contained the following words: "We have completed the district tour of Inner Austria and have found that many district commissioners Significant efforts to raise the Landwehr, many even but also obstacles in the put away. We have found that many officers of the Landwehr made an effort to [8]

to rehearse the matter, but the first lieutenant Karl dirt of the 6th company of the Graher Landwehr Bakaillons, to whom we wanted to give a special award for the excellent training of the Landwehr team entrusted to him by the fact that we made him captain on the spot." The clothing of the Landwehr men consisted of dark gray, hardly cloth skirts reaching over the knees with green collars and lapels the Styrian ones (white ones were planned) and red ones for the Carinthian baons, short trousers made mainly of black dusted leather, blue knitted stockings and traditional country shoes, almost reaching to the calves. They wore their own peasant hats, in the front provided with a brass shield (L.W.). Only the Landwehr men of the Poppendorf district wore top hats with untied brims. In place knapsack the man carried a sack made of household linen on his back, in which he washes, cleaning things etc. kept. The armament consisted of an 18.3 mm caliber rifle Bayonet of models 1767, 1780 and 1784. Since the autumn of 1808, diligent work was being done everywhere to because Gras Saurau made the construction of the Ldw. which meant that the Styrian and Carinthian Landwehr were the largest had made progress by the spring of 1809. Last but not least, of course, this progress was also due to the personal influence of Archduke Johann to thank, inside by the reinforcement of the professional army and the newly emerging Landwehr thoughts of revenge against Napoleon matured win back the lost Tyrol. In fact, he also applied for that army group that in 1809 from Carinthia and Krain against Tyrol and northern Italy against Viceroy Beauharnais should fight. Yes, Johann secretly met Andreas Hofer Agreements that in Tyrol - then called southern Bavaria - an uprising should stage as soon as Johann had attacked the main French forces in northern Italy. At the beginning of April 1809, after prior consultation, at the Glacis in Graz ceremonies of the battalions from Wildon, Fürstenfeld and Hartberg Handover of the Landwehr flags to the five Graz battalions, and in Marburg, Cilli, Bruck and Judenburg to the local battalions. Shortly afterwards all the Landwehr battalions marched, the Grazer over Preding-Radlpass, left for their first concentration in Klagenfurt. How high this act of flag consecration was assessed at that time, it can be seen from this that, among other things, also the empress to the Styrian estates a banner for the 1st battalion dedicated and that the entire crew on this day double pay received. At that time, Kaiser had commanded the five Graz battalions Franz I determined: von Mahlern, Hummel, von Viola, Count Zenone 9

and Count Kottulinsky. GM acted as Brigadier. early v. Sebatte n d o r f. The outbreak of war coincided with the beginning of the first concentrations France, which is why Emperor Franz felt compelled to use the Landwehr for the contact field service. Even if these are initially only for defense in the Internally, Archduke Karl intended a part, for example 20,000 volunteers to enlist from it, which he gave to the operating armies could affiliate. Thus the Archduke Karl Legion was formed from 6 Lower Austrian, 3 Bohemian and 3 Moravian volunteer battalions, all of them took part in the war against Napoleon in the Palatinate, on the Inn and on the Isar. The Upper Austrian and Salzburg Ldw. Baons stood by mostly in outpost service against Bavaria and on the upper Inn. That too Styrian volunteer baon F i t z g e r a l d we find for the time being in the upper Enns valley, later on the Upper Austrian border near Altenmarkt an der Enns. When the French crossed the borders, these individual battalions endured small skirmishes, in which they suffered many casualties of dead, wounded and prisoners suffered. Because of this and because of the failures of the main army already disappointed at the beginning of the campaign, these still young and War inexperienced crews already lost everything and broke up at the rapid advance of the French through Salzburg and Upper Austria out by going home to protect their own land rushed. In any case, it was possible for 6 of these baons to join the group Hiller im Donautal, the other 6 to the army group IellaLie im Ennstale connected. The Lower Austrian Landwehr had under the swift to suffer less from the advance of the French, since they were right at the beginning as far as the lower Enns line was ordered back and easier to connect to the could find main powers. Archduke Johann's army deployed in Inner Austria was given the task of occupying Tyrol, subsequently claiming it and with to invade Italy with the remaining forces. For this he had 51,000 men Line troops and initially about 24,000 men Ldw. available. Of only a fraction of this was useful in the field army. The army consisted of the 8th Kps. (FMLt. Marquis C h a s t e l e r) and the 9th Kps. (FMLt. Count Gyulay). For the invasion of Tyrol C h a s t e l e r with 7 line, 9 gun baons, 3 squadrons and 17 guns definitely. The 9 Ldw.-Baons were: the 3 Klagenfurt, 2 Villach, 2 bridges and 2 Judenburger Baone. Four of these baons had to be used during the construction of the Sachsenburg fortifications are used during 2 immediately and 3 later followed the corps. In the successful advance

of the 9th Kps. after Italy and the glorious victories of Archduke John at Pordenone, Sacile and Caldiero right at the beginning of the campaign, the Ldw.-Baone 10

Carniola and Istria do not take part as they had not yet finished their organization at that time. Therefore, they were largely intended for the enclosing of fortresses and could replace troops of the line. Among other things, the 2 Marburg battalions were used to enclose Osoppo used, while 4 Grazer Baone the bulk of the line troops from replaced Malghera. The remaining Ldw. Baons provided garrison and stage service. So the 2nd Grazer Baon, Major Hummel, remained in Graz return. Chasteler's operations against the Tyrol were no less successful than those of Archduke John in Lombardy. Chasteler drew arrived in Innsbruck with Andreas Hofer on April 15th. had several times he during his advance to connect with Archduke Johann in small detachments had to detach to the southern flanks. So advanced 2 Villach country baons via Cortina d'Ampezzo—Agordo to Primolano before. Also from Salzburg was a small connection from Iellasia Detachment, including 2 Ldw.-Kompn., advanced to Innsbruck. From Innsbruck Chasteler now turned south against the French on both sides of the Adige to Rivalta-Peri. At that time all 9 were Ldw. baons all enlisted at Chasteler in Tyrol. As the end of April the Dion. Iellaic from Munich via Salzburg from was pushed back by the French and Archduke Johann the result learned of the operations of Archduke Karl near Regensburg, he issued the Command retreats into the interior of the monarchy while leaving the Surrounding forces from Malghera, Palmanuova and Osoppo, leaving Ldw. passed, move in. Since at that time Inner Austria, especially Styria, was completely occupied by troops bared and the girl was in Italy, Archduke Johann felt compelled to take new protective measures against the Upper Austrian border, since French raiding parties were already plundering and burning there. So on May 10, 1809, the call for organization was issued of the "Landsturm". Just a few days later, there were support along the Styrian-Upper Austrian border, in Aussee, on the Phyrn and in the Ennsklause Altenmarkt Styrian country strikers in border protection. Meanwhile, the Grazer Ldw.- Baone withdrawn to Treviso under Colonel Grukovich 5 May. There, Col. Colleenbach, who had taken over the command, received the Order to advance to Lavadina and there to go behind the Piave. the French Dion. Durutte, coming from Padua, had joined forces with the garrison of Venice and now attacked Lt. Col. Colleenbach near Treviso on. The latter was in addition to the 3 Grazer Ldw.-Baonen 10 line companies. 8 guns and 1 Div. Hussars available. All enemy attacks 11

were repulsed heroically and retreated at night when the enemy retreated the bulk of the Austrian troops retreated behind the Piave. Also on May 8th Grazer Ldw. took part in the meeting on the Piave, which both sides carried out with great persistence. The victory ultimately remained that pursuer. On May 11, the besieging force of Ofoppo was still closing, including the 2 Marburg Ldw.-Baone, to the army. Also the siege group FMLt. Zach received orders from Palmanuova against the withdraw lower Isonzo. When the army reached Tarvisio on May 13, Archduke Johann sent the Banus FMLt. Gyulay with a detachment to Ljubljana to check communications from Prävald and Croatia and to cover Krain. He also subordinated this to the groups on the Isonzo Gorizia and Tolmein. Gyulay, who was still occupying Tarvisio, was on May 17th attacked by Mzekönig in the front and by a Dion on the southern flank. This combined enemy attack was successful. During the defense, the 2nd of the two Marburg Ldw.-Baonen suffered great losses and Gyulay had to retreat to Kronau. Archduke John had meanwhile arrived in Klagenfurt on May 16, where he was ordered by the Archduke Karl stated that he had to advance to Linz in order to be in the rear to operate Napoleons. But since this command can no longer be executed was, Archduke Johann continued the march back to Graz, where from Klagenfurt parts of the 3rd Grazer Ldw. Baon under Hptm. dirt the formed the rear guard. Before that, he had ordered Iellaic, who was in the Radstadt area, to join them through the Ennstal to Graz, taking the 5 Ldw.-Baone standing on the Upper Austrian border with them and triggering the land storm that had been called up. Also Chasteler in Tyrol was instructed to seek a connection to Graz via Carinthia. Banus Gyulay, who meanwhile reached St. Marein east of Laibach, had made the fortifications of Laibach reasonably durable and left there GM. Mottelle with the 2nd Laibacher, the 1st Grazer and half the 3rd Grazer Ldw. Baon back. In the further advance of the French via Prävald, Loitsch, Laibach, which positions were heroically defended by the Ldw.-Baonen, these garrisons had to capitulate, and that with them 1. Grazer and the 2 compn. of the 3rd Baon. Also the advance of the viceroy in the Fella Valley could through the heroic defense of the blockhouse Malborghet under Captain Henfeld and Predil under Captain Hermann only be endured for 3 days. Both met heroic deaths. That's how it was Viceroy cleared the way to Klagenfurt, where he arrived on May 18th. here the Dion Leaving Rusca behind to delay Chasteler's retreat from the Tyrol, he immediately broke with the majority of Napoleon's wishes Leoben out. He just arrived in St. Michael ob Leoben, as the rest of the group Iellaic, coming from the Enns Valley, wanted to debouch into the Mur Valley. 12

The latter only had Colonel Plunquet with a line baon and the Ldw., consisting of the 3rd and 4th Ldw. Baon above the Vienna Woods, the 3rd Ldw. Baon of the Hausruck district, the 3rd Salzburg Baon, the 2nd Jewish burger and the 1st and 2nd Cillier Baon, left for cover at Rottenmann. When the French arrived at St. Michael, he crashed into the French Division. Seras, who had come from Judenburg. Instead of a rearguard action to lead, Jellachich had gone on the attack without taking his flank protection. So he was unexpectedly hit by a powerful cross the division Durutte, who completely dispersed his troops, the loss of all guns and trains along with hundreds dead, 1137 wounded and a further 4937 prisoners. With the rest of barely He withdrew 3000 men via Leoben-Bruck to Graz. This defeat Jellachich and the subsequent rapid pursuit of the French Leoben also had an effect on the rear cover left behind by Rottenmann catastrophic. Colonel Gras Plunquet did nothing and capitulated despite the resistance of his militia. Only half a company of Cilliers Baone, who was on picket duty, had managed to arbitrarily overpower to break through the mountains to the south. The Styrian Freiwillige-Baon Fitzgerald with its 400 riflemen near Wald, which used to be near Altenmarkt on the Enns stood with the Landsturm and had to withdraw here, got into French captivity. This dubious blow to the good reputation of the Styrians was made by another Styrian Baon, the 2nd Grazer Baon from Eggenberg under Command of Major Hummel later recovered in the Battle of Raab. For Graz and its Bergsestung, all these events led to nameless ones Dismay, which grew all the greater when it was learned that the viceroy had already Bruck and Frohnleiten would have occupied, with parts in Mürzzuschlag and the Semmering is no longer defended, so the way to Vienna is free. In the meantime, the commandant of the Castle Hill Fortress, Major von Hackher, had arrived in Graz by post and was with him on May 19th moved into the site of his future fame with his Schloßberg garrison. Also Engineer Captain Baron Cerrini arrived in Graz after the Semmering defenders had dispersed and offered to serve the commander of the fortress. This officer went the most imaginable Best reputation ahead and the ruined fortress needed skilled and experienced Men. At that time, the crew consisted of 2 artillery officers, 3 engineering officers, 9 infantry officers and, with a discount, the gunners, miners and the artillery henchmen (landwehr men) from 663 heads between privates and privates. The crew was composed of the then 1. Division of the Lower Austrian. Infantry Regiment IR No. 45 (4 officers, 223 men), 13

betw inner Austrian IR Strassoldo No. 27 (3 officers, 260 men), further from parts of the 1st and 3rd Grazer Ldw.-Baons (3 officers, 175 men) and the Styrian. IR Lusignan No. 16 (2 officers, 164 men). All the troops, with the exception of the artillerymen and miners, were recruits and had only recently been recruited. The inferiority of this team, by the way, from the heroism of their Commanders encouraged, made the most human possible, was by the excellent, dedicated officers. The fortifications were poor. They counted 4 twelve-pounders, 8 six-pound and 6 three-pound guns, 4 seven-pound howitzers, that is with the 4 permanent noise cannons 26 artillery pieces, also 12 double hooks and 24 wind boxes. The ammunition was allegedly 5897 shells (half but the cartridges were missing), 847 canisters, 979 bombs and for the Inf.- Rifle 46,080 cartridges, i. i. 70 pieces per man. The food was for 4 months is sufficient. Archduke Johann rushed ahead of Mährenberg's fine armies and arrived in Graz on May 24th. In the midst of this chaos came the first news of Archduke Karl's victory over Napoleon on May 21 and 22 near Aspern. Yes, Archduke Johann then revoked the further withdrawal order that had already been ordered, on the one hand to obtain more precise information from Vienna, on the other hand to celebrate the big victory accordingly. Archduke Johann ordered a parade of his troops, which numbered 13,000 men and had 24 pieces of artillery lined up at the big Glacis. The whole of Graz was on its feet. The Archduke Karl's army order was read out to the troops, the bands intoned "God preserve Franz, the Emperor", the cannons on Schlossberg thundered, the infantry fired wildfire three times, then the camp's cannons roared their salute and the crowd cheered shouted "Vivat" and was full of jubilation. A free reward to the troops was approved. This frenzy of the people was to be dampened only too quickly will. On May 29, Archduke Johann, united with the 11th Oct, retreated via Jllz-Fürstenfeld-St. Gotthard to Körmend. In St. Gotthard already encountered the troops of the FMLt. Gyulay over Radkersburg came to Archduke Johann. From the south was General Grouchy with his division and that Corps Maedonald rapidly advancing on Graz. In the meantime he had to endure fierce battles in the Tyrol since Marshal Lefebvre pressed him heavily with 3 Bavarian Divisions. These Ldw. Baone present from Bruck and Judenburg were instructed to connect to the forces of the 11th Oct, or Chasteler, towards Carinthia. 14

After the Battle of Aspern, Archduke Karl ordered the securing of the Bridgehead at Prussia, in order to later gain the opportunity to cross to take an offensive action along the Danube. Napoleon's troops, who wanted to seize this bridgehead repeatedly, carried out several attacks there from June 2nd to 14th, without achieving anything. Again the Lower Austrian Landwehr was under GM. Bianchi particularly excelled. In the meantime Archduke Johann took advantage of the stay in Körmend from

June 1st to June 6th to reorganize and strengthen his army. As a two-month campaign to the command posts was already taking place at that time showed the following statement. So were from the Styrian and Carinthian Baons in the army present: Grazer Ldw.: 2nd, 3rd and 4th Baon fairly complete, the 1st was near Laibach captured, the 5th stood in Varasdin; Brücker Ldw.: of the 2 baons only 2 companies still exist; Cillier Ldw.: sunk to about 4 companies; 1st Marburg Baon: 2 companies strong, the 2nd Baon was at the end of May united with the 1st; 1st Judenburg Baon: 2 companies strong, the 2nd Baon initially lunt united with the 1st; Carinthian Ldw.: only one company strong; 2nd Villacher Baon: the 1st Villacher broke through when Chasteler retreated Carinthia up. Of the 3 remaining from the Carinthian Ldw. Klagenfurt Baonen were 2 under Gen. B u o l in Tirol remained (1st and 3rd), which was 2nd already destroyed at Wörgl. The remnants of the Lower and Upper Austrian and Salzburg Ldw Archduke's army group encountered. On June 6, Archduke Johann began the march back from Körmend right bank of the Raab via K. Czell and Papa to Raab, which in a hurry was entrenched. Keenly pursued by Macdonald and Eugen, turned himself in the archduke on June 14 from the heights south-east of Raab to make a decision with the following grouping: Left wing: 24 squadrons of insurrection cavalry and 2 weak hussar regiments. Middle: 39 baons, from the village of Szabadhegy to Kis-Megyer, consisting of the infantry divisions l e 11 a 5 x c and Colloredo; these were in posted in the following way: 15

To the right of Szabadhegy: 2 line infantry baons. Along the Paneza stream: 5 line infantry baons, 2 insur Rection baone, 1st Salzburg State Baon, 1st Judenburg State Baon. In the Meierhofe Kis-iMegyer: Major Hummel of the 2nd Grazer Ldw.-Baons with his baon and 4 companies of line infantry. Behind the Meierhof as a reserve: 1 linear baon; at the Friedhose next to the Meierhofe 1 line baon. In the 2nd line of the center 4 insurrection baone, the bridge and Carinthian Ldw.-Baon, the 3 Lower Austrian. Ldw.-Baone, the combined upper Austrian Ldw.-Baon and the 4th inner-Austrian. Freybaon. As a reserve behind the center: 2 2/3 line infantry baone, the 1st and 2nd Cillier Ldw.-Baon and behind this in the 2nd weft: the 3rd and 4th Grazer Ldw. Baon and 4 Grenadier Baons. Right wing: 11 line squadrons and 12 insurrection squadrons followed the center and occupied the area up to the mouth of the Pancza stream into the Raab. All important points were endowed with guns. The entrenched Camp on the left bank of the Raab (right wing base) was with 4 1/2 infantry baonen and 2 divisions of cavalry of the insurrection occupied. For the defense of the Meierhofes Kis-Megyer was found in Major Rummel1) the right man. Hummel moved into the Meierhof on the afternoon of June 13th and prepared him as well as possible for a defense. So he expected the rush of the French, who arrived with Seras at their head were. First the French cavalry div. Montbrun launched an attack on the Meierhof, which failed completely in the heavy defensive fire. At 1 p.m. the Dion Seras attacked. Three times she attempted the storm, but the Meierhos spat death and ruin again into the ranks of this Dion. The intense French cannonade that followed against the whole Pancza-Bach section taught its own left wing of the insurrection cavalry in disorder, from which the same flooded back. *) Hummel Johann Ludwig Freiherr, born in Reutlingen in Württemberg 1744, educated in the military monastery in P e ttau in Styria, joined the 3rd R. No. 14 in 1760, 1776 regiment adjutant, 1778 senior officer, 1787 captain, distinguished himself in the Turkish and French wars, retired in 1806; In 1809 he could no longer bear it in retirement, He was one of the first to enlist and, as a major, was given the command of the 2. Grazer Ldw.-Baons. Awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa for his deeds in arms near Raab, he became a senior officer in 1809 and a senior officer in 1821 Baronship had been awarded. In 1827 he retired and died on September 18, 1832 in Graz. 16

North of the Meierhof, too, the French managed to break through across the dried-up creek bed, after the Mzekönig had thrown the Reservedion P a c t h o d into the fray. Archduke Johann, in the Concerned about being cut off from his cannons, he was forced to give the order to stop the battle. Also to Major Hummel this order was dispatched, only the orderly officer could no longer in the Meierhof, since this was already encircled by the French. Of the Meierhof was now again with a hail of bombs and canisters overwhelmed and violently attacked, with parts of the enemy succeeding in to climb the enclosing walls. This melee could also defeat the enemy still not in possession of the Meierhof. Only the important one Lack of ammunition and the terrible casualties created moments when it seemed the opponent could now gain the upper hand. That's how it happened. The enemy managed to break down the barricaded gates and set fire to the thatched stables. French grenadiers of the 84th Regiment. entered from behind. A terrible scuffle ensued and Carnage, because Hummel threw dirt on the invaders for all the crew that could be dispensed with, consisting of the companies of Captain Berthold and Baron M o s c o n who eventually defeated the enemy by the Wall and out of the pants. Recently the desperate fight broke out. There was only one way out for the brave crew, including the withdraw hopper to the remaining comrades. The flag leader of 2. Grazer Ldw.-Baons hurriedly tore the sacred palladium from the pole and wrapped it around his body. However, he

became close to the entrance to the lock box surrounded and trapped. Hummel continued to resist with unprecedented tenacity, knowing that he could expect nothing than death or imprisonment. So it was 6 o'clock. The crew was in the fiercest fire all afternoon. All around they were beating flames up. Almost all officers were killed or disabled. The ammunition had run out, there was a lack of bandages and water. The French, exasperated at the tenacity of the resistance and over their own great losses, crushed almost everything. Only about 100 Mann, including Major Hummel, were captured by 1000 fighters. So had the bravery of this Styrian Ldw.-Baons in union with the 4 line compn. 27 and 61 the far superior French victory disputed by 5 hours. Archduke Johann was meanwhile became possible under the cover of the reserve of two Grazer Ldw.-Baone Nos. 4 and 5 and the grenadiers the only possible retreat via Szt. Ivany —Gongö— to Komorn. Major Hummel, who is being transported away with the rest of those able to march was not granted long imprisonment, for a few days later 217

was the prisoner transport with the combined French baggage transport from the Battle of Raab by the Hungarian general Mesko was taken from the French again at Kis-Czel, who lost 7 officers and 300 prisoners. The Austrians were greeted with tremendous cheering in the Hungarian camp. Also at headquarters Archduke Johann was very happy about the successful liberation of the heroes of Kis-Megyer. The two badly wounded Grazers Officers, Capt. Schmutz and Baron Moscon, were not destined to be part of this liberation, since they transport those who are able to march Slightly wounded were only sent on by car 2 hours later. she came via Vienna, Linz, Braunau, Strasbourg, Verdun to Chalons-Sur-Marne, where there were already 800 Austrian prisoners of war officers found. The fight carried several golden ones for the defenders of the Kis-Megyer-Hof and silver medals for bravery, a very high number, certainly, when Archduke John was allotted but a dozen for the whole battle would have. Major Hummel received the Theresa Cross, which everyone ungrudgingly gave him had to allow. Hptm. Schmutz received excellent bearing in battle for fine near Raab the following certificate of bravery: "For Herr Karl dirt becomes the rudder of truth and with true satisfaction hereby testifies that the same in the campaign of the year 1809 in the camp near Körmend as captain of the third Gratz Landwehr battalion with 100 men of his company to reinforce the one under mine commands were assigned to the second Gratz Landwehr battalion, then under my command at the Battle of Raab on June 14th courageously and bravely in the defense of the Meierhof and respective pits at Mefio - even the enemies who had already penetrated, which Captain B e r t h o l d, Lieutenant G o e d l, Ensign Kaiser and Joses F e l l i n g e r wounded, threw out again and participated so actively, on this occasion was wounded in the left foot by a musket ball, but in spite of the wound did not withdraw from the battle - but continued to encourage his own by word and example, and only after the walls had been breached by the French, and the buildings set on fire were put into enemy captivity with the same fate as the rest guessed Graz, December 20, 1820. Ludwig Freiherr v. Bumblebee, Lieutenant Colonel." The second meeting of the center also proved to be exceptionally courageous fighting 1st bridge Ldw.-Baon, the 265 dead and injured along with 230 18

had to complain about. His combat deed is worthy of the bravery of the two Brucker Ldw.-Baone in the Tyrolean battles (Scharnitzer Hermitage and Val Sugana). ■ After the Battle of Raab, Archduke Johann also moved to Pressburg with the Grazer Ldw.-Baonen and received the order at noon on July 5, to advance via Marchegg against the flank of the enemy army. At midnight the Archduke advanced with 1911 men Ldw. on; 2,000 men remained at the bridgehead itself, including 2 anti-aircraft baons Above the Wienerwald and 2 squadrons of insurgents. Before the Battle of Wagram, Archduke Karl divided those present Moravian Ldw.-Baone to the line infantry regiments. So already came at this time the Moravian Ldw.-Baone in the army association and gave in the Battle of Wagram testimony of heroic behavior. The Znojmo Armistice that followed was also applied to the Ldw. fully utilized for reorganization by individuals who are particularly capable Baons that had come down were united, others were completely dissolved. So became the 3rd Grazer completely, the two Judenburgers, Brucker, Marburger and Cillier Baons merged into 1 Baon each. After the definitive peace treaty of Schönbrunn, Emperor Franz on November 22, 1809 the following farewell order to the entire Landwehr: Army Command to the entire army. In the war now ended, where my army, notwithstanding so many of adverse events has covered with glory, for which I mean theirs and des You have already shown thanks to the Fatherland, brave Landwehr men My faithful provinces, in prosperity and misfortune, dangers and glory with me shared with the army. So thanks to you too. I didn't fail to appreciate that the rapid course of events, which soon after the outbreak of war at several points, enemy incursions and other adverse circumstances prevented you from fully training in the called to the field and not infrequently frustrated My incessant endeavor to provide for your needs. I valued your merit all the more, and I was touched to see your unshakable steadfastness and your excellent hardworking will. Peace allows me now, you brave defenders of the fatherland to return to the folds of your families and to your domestic pursuits; there the grateful feelings of your loved ones and your

communities await you. The fatherland respects you - you have won honor in the war, let yourself be carried away by the sense of honor and duty that characterizes you so much 19

seete, now also guide you in your peaceful activities; agreed the Virtue of the good, legally industrious man with that of the good warriors, and you will make a significant contribution during the period of calm Heal the wounds inflicted on fatherlands, which you, as a fighter, so much at You were keen to turn away. Several battalions of the Bohemian, Moravian and Inner-Austrian Landwehr, like all the battalions of my residential city, have themselves fought abroad. History becomes these high traits of patriotism perpetuate. Not all of you who fought bravely as Landwehr men, Can I testify of My satisfaction and gratitude more than some battalions have ceased to be part of the Austrian monarchy due to the cessions of land connected with the peace; the consciousness that they had faithfully fulfilled their duty as long as they were members of the state it will be worth having, and what they have done for the state will remain Imprinted deep in my heart. Pressburg, November 22, 1809. Franz. The secret articles of the Schönbrunn Peace Treaty determined among other things, that the imperial state should not have more than 150,000 men under arms may. Following the bid, several regiments of the line were completely abolished and many restored to a small stand. Naturally omitted also the continued existence of the Landwehr. By decree of January 10, 1810 were the Ldw. formations so far triggered that only a tiny small squad remained. The status reduction of the field army and the dissolution of the Ldw but only on paper, in reality it fell to the rulers of the state not in a dream, the chains devised by Napoleon with apathetic to bear indifference forever. In the period after 1810 Austria was in a deep depression. national bankruptcy and much else brought the sacrifices of the past war in the shadow. Not surprising if the creators of the 1809 Ldw once the gratitude of the fatherland was awarded and Archduke Johann, and the brothers Ferdinand and Max, with no state office were clothed more. Logically, all memories of the time when the Ldw. a significant loss. The Prussian Ldw., which only after the Austrian. Ldw. was much happier in that regard. Such popularity was created for her by active writers that a formal cult could be practiced with her for decades. Instructed by the experiences of the year 1809, the Austrian army command renounced the temporary advantage of Ldw.-Baone in Bri- 20

gave to unite. Rather, it was divided, as it had been in June 1809 from the Marchfelbe had happened, each line regiment 2 Ldw.-Baone. The 1st was for service with the regiment, the 2nd for service only in determined by the province. In 1813 the Ldw. was reorganized. In her destiny she was henceforth more of a reinforcement of the standing army than an exclusive one troops for national defense. The strength was out 60,000 men fixed. The most drastic change compared to before was that the Ldw. Baone no longer formed in circles, but in each advertising district from Inner Austria, Lower and Upper Austria and Bohemia, 2 Ldw.-Baone each were set up for additional regiments. In Moravia, Silesia and Galicia only one baon was erected for the time being. Each of these baone, however were set en eader in peacetime, should count 6 comp. The adjustment consisted, among other things, of a skirt of iron gray Cloths with lapels, collars and buttons in the colors of the regiment and a hunter's hat (without plume), from which a shield of brass with the regimental number was attached; everything else was correct with the adjustment of line infantry. In the event of mobilization, the 1st Ldw.-Baon had the status of Deploying 1322 men was probably to defend their own province determined, but could also be used in another province if unnecessary. However, the 2nd Ldw.-Baone with a strength of 370 men should in principle render service only in their own province. Altogether there were 50 Ldw.-Baons issued. For the war of liberation in 1813, 50 such Ldw.-Baons advanced with 6 compn. into the field, including 6 inner Austrian (Styrian) and between the Line regiments 16, 26 and 27, which mutually creditable achievements reported. Thus the Marquis v. Luisignan-Insanguinereg- ment 16: 1. Ldw.-Baon (Cmd. Spiller) with 2 Kpn. Marburg, Wernsee and Pettau; 2. Ldw.-Baon (Cmd. Hutter) with 2 Kpn. CM, Feistritz, Windisch-Graz and that the Ldw. Baon in association with the 3rd Baon of the regiment. at the army in Inner Austria (battles near Reifnitz), then with the army moved to Italy, where it remained in 1814. In 1815 the regiment, including the Ldw.-Baon, was divided into Corps Frimont and took part in the campaign against Murat. The Hohenlohe-Bartenstein Infantry Regiment No. 26 reports: 1. Ldw.-Baon with 2 Kpn each. from Klagenfurt, St. Veit and Völkermarkt; 2. Ldw.-Baon with 2 Kpn each. from Bruck, Rottenmann and Iudenburg. 21

1813. The Ldm.-Baon was part of the Rgts. in the army Inner Austria and took part in the operations to Italy (Drau crossing near Roßegg, battle near Conegliano and near S. Marco Volano). 1814 the Ldw.-Baon in the enclosure of Palmanuova and Osoppo used. Awards of the Marquis Chasteler Infantry Regiment No. 27 state: 1. Ldw. Baon with 2 Kpn. from Gratz, Voitsberg and Waitz (commander von Mahlern); 2. Ldw.-Baon with 2 Kpn each. from Feldbach, Hartberg, Gnas (Cmdt. Gras Zenone). 1813. The Ldw.-Baon built by the regiment took part in the association of Rgts., divided into the army of

Inner Austria, took part in individual actions of this army (such as with the 9th Fjg.-Baon in the battle near Ratschach). In 1814 the Baon fought in Italy (Battle of Mineio); the 2nd Ldw. Baon was at the blockade of Palmanuova. The Ldw. retained the form obtained in 1810 until 1852. From 1817 were also advertised in the remaining Moravian and Galician districts 2nd baons erected everywhere, so that there were now 75 baons. In 1828 an adjustment regulation for the army was issued, according to which one Team of the two Ldw. Baone analogous to that of the responsible Rgts. dressed and equipped with the following exceptions: 1. Instead of the rose, there was a brass shield on the shako, which contained the letters "L.W." 2. The second baon differed further in that instead of one white Röckel and Leibeis one made of iron-grey cloth and then not had to wear white, but black colored straps. The officers of the 1st Ldw.-Baon had to be uniformed as well as those of the line infantry be. In 1831 the Ldw. Baone were now fully convened, namely as the 4th Baone of the regiments concerned, however, retained the designation "First Landwehrbaon". From then on, these could not only be used domestically, but also in the be used abroad. However, the 2nd Ldw.-Baon did not remain as before active. The officers for the 1st were taken from the status of the regiment or reactivated as pensioners. The adjustment of both Ldw. baons was like this like that of the associated regiment. 1848. All 1st Ldw.-Baone took, mostly from their regiments separated, active part in the war events of 1848-49; the 2. Ldw.-Baone did not come into being due to national-economic interests; in their place a 4th or reserve baon was formed. As is well known, Austria was exposed to severe internal turmoil at this time. The revolutionary movement shook the Austrian state with such force that the general public has to bear the bitter consequences for a long time 22

would have. Also at this time, the agriculture., equal to their achievements in the 1813 before Leipzig and Paris, courageously in the breach, unconcerned about it, that she was gladly overlooked, in spite of the fact that she fought for the continued existence of the idea of unity. The March days of 1848 and the uprising in Milan came as a surprise. In order to bring the desired reinforcements to the army in Italy, under F.Z.M. Gras N u g e n t, the commander of Inner Austria, the 1st Reserve Corps rallied on the Isonzo, connecting with Radetzky should produce by the Venetianifche. The 1st Ldw.- Push Baone of the inner Austrian regiments. Actually exceeded Parts of the 1st Reserve Corps crossed the Carinthian border near Pontebba, including the Ldw.-Baon of the Rgts. Prohaska No. 7, when the order arrived, from which 1st reserve corps to form a 2nd reserve corps to secure the replenishment line and to accommodate the supplementary transports in the Venetianifchen had to stay behind while Nugent joined the Radetzky army would have to look for. The Ldw. Baone were now mostly with the 2nd Reserve Corps assigned. Thus the Ldw.-Baon Piret No. 27 arrived in Padua on August 14, remained there until August 25 and marched on September 6 to Magenta to the regiment, which came to Milan in mid-November. Similarly, all the other 1st Ldw.-Baons in Venetia were used as garrison, ceremonial baons or by their regiments themselves. In Tyrol, Franzensfeste and Vorarlberg there were 1 baon each. They were later to South Tyrol relocated and took part in small skirmishes. On March 12, 1849, King Charles Albert of Sardinia announced that the internal complications of the Austrian monarchy and the civil war Hungary wanted to take advantage of the one agreed with Radetzky on August 9, 1848 Armistice. Radetzky had 5 corps in Lombardy and Venetia, including the reserve corps was also located. However, only the 1st to 3rd corps were together 6 Ldw. Baone divided. The Ldw. Baon of the I.R. Kinsky #47 was with the 2nd Corps. All of these Ldw.-Baons took part in the operations Radetzky's part. The Ldw.-Baon of the Inf.Rgts. Piret No. 27 formed during the campaign against Piedmont the garrison of the citadel of Milan. After the end of After a five-day campaign, the Ldw.-Baon Piret remained in Milan. The remaining Ldw.-Baone had a creditable share in the occupation of Venice, the heart of the revolution that had to surrender on August 22, 1849. The lagoon sieve was so raging that entire baons were close to dissolution and companies often had to be commanded by corporals.

Despite it the good Landwehr men had done their duty honorably. 23////

From the crowd of these brave and dedicated fighters of the year

1849 was the father of our World War II divisional Schmidt-Fussina, des

then lieutenant and later captain Ignaz Schmidt, especially

thought. In 1849 he was the Landwehr lieutenant who joined the Carinthian.

Ldw.-Baon Prohaska had distinguished several times before Venice for special bravery. The Ldw. Baon was then (June-July) with 20 officers and

1170 men in and around Fussine at the mouth of the Brenta Canal

across from the Venetian Lagoon and suffered terribly from the malaria and

of cholera, so that after a few weeks there were only 3 officers and 39 men

was able to. Lieutenant Schmidt (father of the later FMLt. Schmidt-Fussina)

tells in his war diary from this time, among other things:

The Ldw.-Baone were then formed from men who had already served for 14 years, and

all crew originally assigned to the cavalry, artillery, engineering troop etc. had to

serve the Ldw. service time at their responsible Ldw.-Baons. Since these people coming from the special weapons already in their assertion in terms of intelligence, size and were men chosen in physique, the baon had the appearance of one beautiful grenadier baons.

One day the Carinthian Ldw.-Baon Prohaska was ordered to be a border baon from the Zernification Rayon Malcontenta Fussine etc. to replace. Our baon hit in the designated rooms on June 12, 1849, but found no Baon, only sad remnants of a human community threatened by lagoon fever and cholera, struggling with death. Malcontenta and Fussina were completely shot. In this area in the summer months neither a person nor a dog,

withstand a cat or a bowet for a long time. A kind of large gnat came out in the evening the Paludis covered with high reeds and fell like clouds over the area. Their stings caused bleeding and nagging growths.

In this fateful place went our beautiful, good Ldw.-Baon and many others others, who would have deserved a better lot, miserably from decomposition of the blood, fever, cholera and exhaustion.

Already after 10 days the first deaths occurred, which increased daily. First were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd comps, and after their dissolution the other 3 compn. the victims of perdition. From 20 officers and 1170 men of our Baon remained in the From June 12 to early July only 3 officers and 39 men alive. The Baon was totally destroyed in the short time of 3 weeks. Because to Fussina and surroundings Because of the marshy nature of the ground, the dead could not be buried, They were with the big, wide Italian economic wagons, on which each time 40 and more corpses were loaded like railway sleepers, transferred to Sombrare and buried.

As long as the enemy held Malghera, they could go with them operate in Venice. Enemy observation ships patrolled the intervening reeds, carrying tobacco and medicine to Venice

smuggled. One night, Lt. Schmidt lay in wait and captured after a short fire and saber fight such a ship. The case of Malghera prompted Brigadier Obst. Black! of the Konstantin Inft.Rgt., the to request the baon commander, Hptm. Leutner of the Prohaskabaon, 24

to locate someone from the Baon to get news from Venice, the from Venice to Meftre were signaled for collection, in the course of the Brenta Canal near Venice. In former days brach→ ten such messages well-paid confidants. But since then Brenta Canal was blocked by the barrier and constant garrison left nobody will move to such services anymore. Schmidt writes: Captain Leutner asked me to carry out this very dangerous but honorable task, since I am a very experienced and persistent swimmer in the Baon known and would also in any case reap the highest recognition. My task was, that same night after half the low tide had passed, into the Brenta Channel Swim Venice, dodge the enemy barrier and hit 3 at the top of the Brenta Kanals united pilots whitewashed to reach seek. There I should have a well-kept bottle placed under the deepest ebb, in which there was news, take it with me and stay in place until the incoming tide allows a swim back.

I decided to carry out the assignment and got up at around 9 o'clock in the evening swimming trunks, provided with a board to facilitate swimming and a knife, in Kanalwasier. After Captain Leutner shook my hand, I left me the swiftly flowing waves. Swimming with the help of the width was not like that exhausting, scary but the darkness and the worry at the right time of the barrier dodge and avoid encountering any enemy ship.

When I had happily swam around the barrier and reached the Channel wasier again, I had to because of enemy patrolling. Ships flee behind pilots several times and hide me by diving.

Finally I noticed the white stripe and reached the 3 pilots. Here recovered me a little because I was exhausted from all the excitement.

I soon found the bottle in question. It was very heavy with a string-like feel
String attached to a pilot.

The stay between the 3 pilots lasted more than 2 hours and seemed terribly long to me. Since the enemy patrol ships with the pilots who rescued me at most passed at a distance of 3 fathoms, I had to repeatedly dive under. This The flood expectation period was extremely exciting for me. Finally the water began to recede. The heavy bottle I attached to my swim trunks prevented me me very much when swimming. Again I had to avoid encountering ships a few times hide submerged. When I managed to break the barrier and Fort St. Giorgio in Swimming around Alga made me feel safe. I had almost all my strength lost and only with extreme effort was able to reach the bank marked with fire signals reach. The whole swim lasted 6 hours which made my already sick body very upset. The bottle, the contents of which I never found out, was dem handed over to battalion commanders.

Soon after, I was prompted a second time to message in the same way pick up. I did so, but as a result of this 2nd expedition my health was like this undermined that I could no longer serve as adjutant. A short time later the nests of the battalion returned to Mira.

When open rebellion broke out in Vienna on October 6, 1848 and the capital was already in the hands of the insurgents on October 7,
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many Ldw.-Baone also participated in the suppression of the uprising of the Lower Austrian regiments. Ldw.-Baone also took part in the military operations against Hungary (December 1848).

in units of the 2nd Corps with the main army, which was stationed near Vienna, and with Parts that advanced at Göding, in the Waagtal, Trenčín, Kafz Tolna, Dukla, on the Hungarian-Styrian border and in Transylvania.

So stood, among other things, the 3rd Division of the Ldw.-Baon Piret No. 27 with the 3rd Division of Ldw.-Baon Kinsky No. 47 in Corps GM. N u g e n t on the Hungarian-Styrian border. All Ldw. Baone took everywhere most glorious part in the defeat and recovery of Hungary, Banates and Transylvania.

In 1852 the Landwehr was apparently given up completely, because with Supreme Patents dated July 31, 1852 was the one described in the above Wisely organized Landwehr completely abolished and the 1st Ldw.-Baone, which were mostly still active, dissolved. In its place came this for everyone Crown lands of the monarchy, excluding the military border at the time, are valid Reserve statute under which every man enforced after! 8 years of capitulation in the line was still obliged to 2 years of service in the reserve.

The vein of ore, which had previously been exposed, disappeared from the Image area, but with the introduction of general conscription one drew the Landwehr thoughts recently approached to prospecting and ever more emphatically one devoted oneself to this project, the more fruitful the yield became.

As is well known, in 1867 there was the so-called "Compensation" and old empires Austria became the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

In 1868, the Hungarian half of the empire demanded the right to set up its own Ldw as one of the conditions of the settlement.

(k. Hungarian Honved).

With the military law of 1868, the introduction of the general Conscription, the Ldw., dissolved in 1852, was reorganized, and although this time in each of the two halves of the empire separately as "k. k. Landwehr" and "k" Hungarian Landwehr".

At the top of each of the two ldwn. an independent state defense ministry was set up. For the purposes of the 1869 Act, both were

Landwehr only intended for service within their own national borders.

This restriction was repealed by the Act of 1889 and the possibility of using the Landwehr in case of need also outside granted by their country. It was replaced within the borders of the Reich by the

"Landsturm", which was brought into being at the same time as this law, was called upon to support the army and the Landwehr, probably also for other tasks could be used.

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The supreme authority for the k. k. Landwehr and the Landsturm was that "Ministry of Defence", the "Landwehr High Command" was responsible for the military management. 9 Ldw. territorial districts coincided with the military territorial districts of the army. The corps commander was also Ldwkmdt.

For the development of the k. k. Land infantry troops in Styria came from the Styrian Ldw.-

Baone No. 17 Graz, 18 Leoben, 19 Marburg and 20 Cilli into consideration. Named by country and capital of their supplementary area, set up only one squad, the Baonskmdo and Ldw.-Evidenzhaltung, was initially only the Baonskomdt. activated while the enlisted recruits were trained through 8 weeks at the army depot in the relevant supplementary district.

The year 1872 brought the increase of the Baone to 81 and a renumbering for Graz to No. 22, Leoben No. 23 and Marburg No. 21. In the

In 1875 the Landwehrbaone was renamed Landwehrschiützen- and Landwehr infantry baons. - In Styria they were called Landwehrschiützenbaone.

The Baon squad continued to expand into a Baon squad and a instruction squad. Recruit training was the responsibility of the instruction squad. Every 2nd year a Baon water exercise followed for 3 weeks.

In 1883 the existing baons were augmented by baon no. 82.

The adjustment of the Ldwinftr at that time. was the following: dark blue flower with scarlet paroli and shoulder straps, on which the Baons number was made of white cloth, blue-grey pantaloons with red Paffepoil, blue-grey field cap, blue-grey coat, white buttons with the Baon number. The Ldw.-Schützenbaone crew wore pike-grey blouses with grass-green paroli and armpits bearing the baons number; all other matched the adjustment of the Ldw.-Infanterie.

Uniforms were also prescribed for the officers; they served as parade headgear at the Ldwinftr. the shako, with the Ldw riflemen the hunter's hat.

In 1884 the cadre increased to 6 officers and 30 men.

The soldier in the lowest pay class was henceforth called "infantryman" or "shooter" and no longer "Landwehrmann".

The adjustment of all Ldw.-Baone had that of the state riflemen equal to fine (pike gray color with green equalization).

In the Ldwkmdos, a general (colonel) was commanded as an auxiliary organ, who had the title "Ldwbrigadier" since 1889.

Since 1889 the Ldwsuss troops consisted of 82 Ldw Baons and 10 Landesschiützenbaonen. In 1890, Baone 1-78 in. was redesigned Regiments of 3-4 baons numbered 1-22, named after the country,

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from which the Rgt. was added, e.g. B. Styria lion carried No. 3 from the baons Graz-Marburg-Cilli together" while the Baon Leoben No. 23 to Rgt. 4 to Carinthia and from 1894 back to Graz as 2nd Baon).

Further development of the Landwehr until the outbreak of the World War.

Gradual transition from the squad system to the organization of the Baone to 4 compn. From now on, the Baon squad consists of 2 instruction cadres, 3 officers and 47 men, formed in 2 platoons. Except active and non-active

A replacement reserve will be issued.

1893. Baon cadres are divided into 4 company cadres, each with 2 officers grace and 28 men.

1894. Reclassification of the k. k. Landwehr in 23 Ldwinftr.- and 3 state Schützengergter" named after the "staff station" and number 1-23, the latter with No. I—III. I, ; ; i.

Structure: Rgtsstab, 3-4 Feldbaone (1-3 [4]) a 4 compn. (1-12 [16]),

Replacement baon squad, reserve baon squad, (which was dropped again from 1901). peace→ stood a compn.: 3 officers.» 1 field.» 1 RecUO.» 2 Zgssr.» 4 cpl.» 4 free»

40 inst, and 1 minstrel. Go to LdwInstRgt. Graz No. 3 now includes:
 1/3 Graz, II/3 Leoben, III/3 Marburg. 1V/3CM.
 Presence nominal time: 2 or. (UO.) 3 years; Training exactly according to the
 Army schools. Each regiment receives its own supplementary district with Erg.Bez.Komdt. and
 Erg.Bez.Offz.
 Adjustment innovation: The hunter's hat is also used for the team
 parade headgear and tunic required; instead of the baons
 became the RgtsNr. in Arabic numerals on the buttons of the uniforms,
 also attached to the shoulder straps in alpaca.
 The previous LdwBrigadier get the title "LdwDivisionär", im
 Get a LdwInst Squad Dion Commander. As an intermediate point in every Ldw
 Command District 1—2 LdwJnftBrigKmden.
 1898. Regiment Nos. 30, 35 and 36 from 4 Baons set up.
 1899. Rgter Nos. 28 and 29 issued.
 1900. Rgter No. 24 and 25 erected.
 1901. Regiment 26 (Marburg) from Baons III/3 Marburg and IV/3 Eilst des
 LdwInstRgt. Graz No. 3 and a newly issued 2nd Marburg Baon; Rgt. 3 Graz sets up a 2nd Baon (III/3) in
 Graz for this purpose.
 Regiment Nos. 27, 31, 32, 33, 34 reorganized; Landesschützenrgt. No. III released and Nos. I and II
 formed ä 3 Baone.
 1905. Reorganization of the LdwTruppDionKmdos (as in the army) and
 of the Ldwkmdos.
 1906. Rgt. 37 raised.
 1907. 6 weapons training rounds per year; from 1908 only 4th determination
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der Rgter I—II and LdwJnftRgt. 4 for the mountain service and its reorganization.
 Redetermination of the outfit color: pike grey, offz. at Paraden Lampas-
 trousers, in other duties pike-grey pantaloons with a grass-green passepoil.
 On June 25, Archduke Friedrich was appointed supreme commander
 Landwehr appointed, bringing back an imperial prince to the head of
 Austrian Landwehr has been provided.
 1908. Drums are replaced by horn players, 4 horn players per company,
 which are united in the baon to a march music under a music conductor
 can become.
 Fixation of the state of peace of an JnftKomp. with 4 officers and 60 men.
 Introducing a pike gray linen blouse with a turn-down collar for summertime.
 Adjustment Changes: Leather types for officers and crew from now on
 from natural brown and introduction of several pike gray clothing items
 (scarf, gloves etc.). Creation of the function of a state defense commander in Tyrol. Increase of the
 Ldw. recruit contingent from
 so far 15,050 by 4770 men.
 Reorganization of the Mg. department at the Baonen. Status: 1 officer, 1 passenger car,
 2 rifle foremen, 1 weapon master, 5 inst., 5 pack animal drivers, 1 riding horse,
 5 pack animals: equipped with 2 Mg. M. 7. Organization and first issue of the
 artillery.
 1909. Reorganization of the Landesschützen-Rgtes Nr. III in Jnnichen
 4 baons.
 1910. Adjustment changes accumulate annually and mostly affect
 Summer and winter gear.
 1912. The previous k. k. Ldw.-Kadettenschule in Vienna is transferred to the k. k.
 Franz Josef Military Academy and k. k. Converted to military high school.
 1913. Division of gun artillery into 8 gun field gun divisions and
 8 rifle field howitzer divisions.
 Unveiling of the Emperor Franz Joses monument at the court of the Franz Iosef
 Military Academy in Vienna on October 4th, the name day of His Majesty the
 Kaisers.
 1914. Handover of the 1st Ldw. flag in Schönbrunn on June 18th
 se Majesty the Emperor to the Akademikerbaon of the Franz Iosef Military Academy in Vienna.
 tabel
 About the organization and garrison locations of the Styrian Landwehr from 1898—

1852 and the baons and regiment commanders from 1889-1914.
From 1808 (first list of guns) to 1810: 13 gun baons, between: 5 in
Graz, 2 each in Marburg, Cilli, Bruck and Iudenburg.
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1810—1852 (release of the same): 6 Ldw. baons: 2 Ldw. baons each at the
Line Inst. Regiments IR. 16, IR. 26 and IR. 27 classified.
From 1869 (second establishment of the Ldw.): 4 Ldw. Baone as Styrian
Ldw.-Baon Graz No. 171), Styrian Ldw.-Baon Leoben No. 181),
Styrian Ldw.-Baon Marburg Nr. 19"), Styrian Ldw.-Baon
Cilli No. 20.

The commanders of the baons from 1869—1889 were: In Graz:
Lieutenant Colonel Eduard Wittmann von Neuborn, Lieutenant Colonel Leonhard Ritter von Stankiewicz de Mogila, Major Franz Sedlmayer von Seefeld, Lieutenant Colonel Karl Edler von
pepper and fruit. Ignaz Ritter von Schrott. — In Leoben: Capt. Ferdinand
Knight von Staudenheim, Major Alexander Herzner, Major Julius Freiherr von
Lazarini, Mjr. Franz Hofmann. — In Marburg: Capt. Franz Gallat, fruit.
Josef Bauer, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Herzner, Major Ignaz Lunzer, Major Theodor Sedlaczek. — In
cilli: fruit. Arthur Gras Mensdorfs-Pouilly, Obst. Carl Freiherr
von Traux de Wardin, Mjr Rudolf Freiherr Gall von Gallenstein, Mjr Karl
mayer
regimental commanders
1890-1914

1890: Colonel Ignaz Ritter von Schrott,
1893: Colonel Johann Freiherr von Reichlin-Meldegg,
1896: Colonel Theodor Sedlaczek,
1900: Colonel Karl Vestner,
1905: Colonel Emanuel Kral,
1908: Colonel Gustav Szökely de Doba,
1910: Colonel Viktor Seidler,
1911: Colonel Franz Flach (as the first wartime regiment commander in 1914).
) In 1872, the numbers were numbered: 17 becomes 22, 18 becomes 23, 19 becomes 21, 20 remains
20.

Ldw.-Baon No. 20: Supplements from the former Army Supplementary District No. 87 (Cilli).
Built in 1869.

Ldw.-Baon No. 21: Supplements from the former Army Supplementary District No. 47 (Marburg). Built
in 1869 as a Styrian Ldw.-Baon Marburg No. 19) received No. 21 in 1872.

Ldw.-Baon No. 22: Supplements from the former Army Supplementary District No. 27 (Graz)
and No. 47 (Marburg): Built in 1869 as a Styrian Ldw.-Baon Graz No. 17: received
1872 the No. 22.

Ldw.-Baon No. 23: Supplements from the former army supplement district No. 27 (Graz).

Built in 1869 as a steir. Ldw.-Baon Leoben No. 18: received the number 23 in 1872.

From 1875 the steir. Baone Ldw.-
shoe baone.

From May 1, 1889, the division into Landwehr-Schützen- und
Ldw.-Inf.-Baons, as well as the naming after crown lands again abandoned.

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In peace the word counts,

3m wars only the deed. —

Zu in escort.

War! — The word rushed through the streets, climbed up the houses, —

jumped into the taverns and inns, — raced along the tracks, — hunted
along the country roads through villages and hamlets up to the last alpine hut.

Whoever it reached, whether young or old, whether daring or deliberate, got hold of it
it like a fever, roused him to an enthusiasm full of energy and

Self-sacrifice — and let the love for the ancestral dynasty that has lived deep, deep in the heart of the
Styrians since the time of the forefathers — swell up for the state and homeland, like when the snow
melts the mountain stream swells into an all-carrying torrent.

The thousands and thousands of people of all classes and all political

Schools that called out the word to each other and passed it on did it with a pure, believing heart, they did it with the knowledge that they were taking on a duty that would demand the highest - their own life. Clear and proud

the word escaped everyone's lips, for even the last cottager on the mountain knew it that the Austrian's endless good-heartedness had tried everything to ward off scheming and envious neighbors, goodness only as a weakness was valued and that action remained the only means of achieving freedom and To defend well in order to fight for law and justice.

War! — The word did not yet have an ugly sound. It was just him A cry of distress from a people that, in its thinking and creating, in its The highest and holiest has been disturbed and hindered from outside for decades felt it was the cry of distress of a faithful, righteous people who made their way through a web of lies of false suspicions offended in his honor, in his Assaulted on his rights, felt threatened in his inherited and acquired possessions.

War! — For the Austrian, for the Styrian, it wasn't the word that scorched burns and kills. It was the million-voiced cry of self-defense that Cry for help of the honest man, who treacherously attacks, summons up all his strength, to defend the life and property of his own - to the last breath. And they kept it, the proud, laughing and singing sons of the green marrow!

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Naked eyes, Austria's heroes went through gun smoke and hail of bullets, through fire and poison gas, through hunger and ice - and under the

The bravest and best stood and fought — the Styrians.

There was no questioning about numbers and superiority, about barrage and barrage - about "what was" and "what is to come". Ward too

the earth mangled and torn, burned, desolate and poisoned—f i e fought and held out—the iron ones!

Often just a few! — What did it matter! — more powerful than any superiority was her loyalty was her bravery. Wherever they stood, the three-shooters, they remained true to their motto: "Whether north, whether south - whether east, whether west, where there's a threesome, there he's sure!" Simple, but powerful, like the local ones Mountains, the three-man shooters withstood every attack. Avalanche, everything throwing down whatever stood in their way, they rushed on!

The burden was great, the suffering and deprivation superhuman they carried - but the love for you and for home was a thousand times greater.

Styrian youth! With shining eyes thou shalt see the wonders read what your fathers and forefathers did. With proud confidence you should recognize what loyalty and unity were able to accomplish gigantic things. Deep in your heart you should grasp the bloody sacrifice of Styrian heroism - and the thorny path of suffering of a struggling people

to find the proud words in his sheer superhuman strength and size, love of homeland and loyalty: "I too am a Styrian!"

citation.

The history of the Sch.-Rgt. 3 became more official based on the field files

and private diaries, based on the Lt. i. i.e. R. S t o i ß e r

written preliminary draft and when using the work of Austria-Hungary

last war (published by the Austrian B.M. f. HW.).

General situation.

The beginning of the war.

The political and economic conditions in Europe had changed since steadily worsened at the turn of the 20th century. The economic rise

Germany, France's idea of revenge, Russia's striving for

Sole rule in the Balkans and last but not least the struggle for supremacy in

the Adriatic, England, France and Russia, like their open and secret friends, had united in an alliance whose aim was the defeat of Germany and the destruction of Austria-Hungary.

The ring of our enemies, diplomatically masterfully prepared for war, closed ever tighter. While those united in the Entente and

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States attached to them increased their power from year to year and expanded, Germany and Austria only succeeded in making the most concessions, as at the time of the Moroccan crisis and the annexation of Bosnia to prevent the outbreak of a world fire.

As heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne on June 28, 1914 in Sarajevo was murdered, the situation in Europe was extremely tense. Since various threads led from the murderers to Serbia, the Vienna government made a series of demands on Serbia on July 23, which within

48 hours to answer. When the answer was unsatisfactory, decided the Danube monarchy, which for years for the existence of To force the monarchy's most dangerous neighbor to give in with weapons. Emperor Franz Josef I signed the order for partial mobilization. on the evening of July 25th, therefore the minimal group Balkan with together 20 infantry, 3 cavalry troop divisions, 6 Landsturm infantry brigades and the Grazer III. corps was mobilized.

On July 28 Serbia declared a counter-war declaration. On July 29th came the news that Russia was mobilizing four border districts have decreed.

Austria-Hungary, until now, to avoid any suspicion of a challenge To avoid Russia, had only mobilized against Serbia, was now a priority hard decisions.

On the one hand, the danger threatened by delayed mobilization On the other hand, to put Russia in an unfavorable position that cannot be made good was the utmost caution, since the treaty of alliance with Italy and Romania was intended only for a defensive war of Austria.

Austria and Germany tried with all means, the Wassengang limited to one event with Serbia alone. However, as known became that Russia on the night of July 31 fine total mobilization had decreed, Emperor Franz Josef saw each other on July 31 and Kaiser Wilhelm forced to announce general mobilization on August 1st.

On August 1st Germany declared to Russia and on August 3rd and 4. War on France and Belgium. - On the 4th England declared to Germany, on

5. Montenegro, on 12. France and England to the Danube monarchy War, which in turn declared it on Russia on the 5th. Declared on August 6th Serbia to Germany and on the same day Germany to Serbia and Montenegro the war. — On August 23, Japan broke off relations Germany, from which Austria declared war on Belgium on August 27th.

The first act of the world conflagration began.-

So the armies of the central European empires went against it alone for the time being the alliance of four great powers and three small states on the field.

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Mobilization and war organization of the III. Corps.

As for the armies in other countries, so also in the Austrian army, there were cumbersome mobilization plans for the various wars prepared, in which everything seemed to be prepared down to the smallest detail according to time and place.

Call-up cards regulated the enlistment of those on leave, those on command, Reservists and replacement reservists down to the last country striker. tables around tables based on a 14-30 day indentation date

The place and time of all versions, the accommodations, the daily portions of food to be cooked, determined the status, the equipment and the division of the enlisted, determined the number and provision of horses and carriages from the wake up call to the retreat, all the thousand necessary precautions in advance and actions to avoid any friction.

The mobilization order was announced in Graz on July 25 at 9 p.m. — Old and young flooded the streets. became officer and husband

enthusiastically acclaimed; everyone saw in them the protectors of the law—the Protectors of the homeland and last but not least the brother, who is the first to live and live sacrificed for his people.

Already on July 27, the Landwehr barracks in the Rosenstein and Laudongasse a place of pilgrimage. Crowds of the invaders. Not one had awaited the order to enlist; even They came from the farthest mountain villages: — the brave Styrians. The railways could no longer move the masts. So they came in wagons, on horseback, on bicycles, yes, on foot in day and night marches; for where emperor and homeland she cried, nobody wanted to be the last. The barracks were crammed with suitcases and people and always new hordes coveted admission. The stout volumes of preparations for mobilization had become worthless before they were opened. she showed no way of feeding, clothing, and lodging the masses of those who had appeared so quickly. The duty of the first independent action came to the active ones. It was admirable, with what toughness Patience, defying all weather and hardship, the young recruit like the old country stormtrooper often waited for days in some corner next to his little case, so it was just as admirable, with what restless energy in a relatively short period of time the seemingly endless tangle of the many thousand indented was unraveled. The day had begun to encompass 24 working hours, there was no other interest, no other desire, no other thought than that restless to fulfill his duty. Two large groups were formed: the Field and replacement assortments. That's when the first difficulties began. If Back-up reservist or shore forward, they all wanted to go to the field formations. "I got in early like him and I'm not there to crouch," said everyone and

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many a mug was donated to the Lord "Rechtsun", as is customary called the accounting sergeant; he now had hands together with his staff Work. His and the captain's pride, the parade-style arbitrated Kmpmagazin, looked as if the whole Grazer Fetzenmarkt had gathered in it. Again and again new recruits came — again and again they sent Platoon commanders and the people in charge who did not fit the assembled uniforms. Holy crap! How could he help it if God grew such irregular limbs! Broad-shouldered women whose blouse Size class 1, both sides reached only to the nipple, skull on which the cap fit like a J-dot, feet in the largest Ararian stuffers did not find space. The shoemakers hammered and sewed from dawn to dusk Tailors sharpened the armourers, mend the saddlers, shod them Blacksmiths wrote, the scribes wrote, the cooks cooked, the machinists belted. Upstairs — downstairs the comrades wandered, the cyclists, the pioneers, the telephone operators, the horsemen, the scullery officers, the Paramedics to seize war equipment in order to carry away excess. Wistfully, the "Rechtsun" closed its empty magazines. Outside but at the Kasernhof the companies and theirs stood neatly and at attention Griffe and her drills never would have believed that three quarters of them had worn the "Irchene" just a few days ago. Outline of the HI. Corps. The general situation at the beginning of the campaign made it necessary that German Reich threw its main forces to the western theater of war to bring about a decision there before the English were able to intervene with decisive forces. From this intention arose for the monarchy, for which Serbia became a secondary theater of war, the main task of attracting Russian troops and to tie them from a shove into the only weakly protected interior to keep Germany. Covering Germany's rear was a difficult and ungrateful task for the Austrian troops, and it involved sacrifices. The deployment of our forces in Galicia, 12 Corps, 11 K.T.D. and some independent Dions, divided into 4 armies and some army groups, took place without disturbance on the San-Dniester line. The 1st Corps, initially assigned to the 2nd Army, was on arrival at the Russian theater of war of the 3rd Army G. d. K. Ritter von Brudermann assumed.

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Gliederung des III. Korps bei Kriegsbeginn.

im Verbands der 3. u. Armee, Kmdt.: G. d. K. R. v. Brudermann, später G. d. I. v. Boroewitz.

Kommandant des III. Korps: G. d. J. Colerus v. Geldern.		
6. J. T. D. G. M. L. Gelbov. Siegesstern.	28. J. T. D. G. M. L. Rud. Keilisek.	22. L. J. T. D. G. M. L. Krous-Alslago.
11. Inf. Brig. G. M. Lud. v. Gabini.	35. Inf. Brig. G. M. v. Hinkel.	43. L. Inf. Brig. G. M. Nemezech.
J. R. 7	J. R. 87	L. J. R. 26
B. h. 2	J. R. 97	L. J. R. 3
12. Inf. Brig. G. M. Fel. Keassel.	56. Inf. Brig. G. M. Fechnengel.	44. L. Inf. Brig. G. M. Schindler-Gussina.
J. R. 17	J. R. 27	G. Sch. 2
F. J. g. 8, 9	J. R. 47	G. Sch. 1
J. u. 6. Schw. Drag. 5	1. u. 3. Schw. Drag. 5	2. u. 4. Schw. Drag. 5
6. F. A. Brig.: Obst. Keatky	28. F. A. Brig. G. M. Elmar.	22. F. A. Brig. Obst. Gädner.
F. K. R. 8	F. K. R. 8	F. K. R. 7
F. H. R. I/3	F. H. R. II/3	F. H. D. 22
Korps unmittelbar:		
Res. Schw. U. R. 5	S. H. D. 3	Sap. Baon 3 5 K. P. B. 3
Zusammen: 45 Baone, 7 Esk., 24 Batt (140 Gesch.), 3 techn. Kp		

Offizierseinteilungsliste.

Regimentskommandant: Oberst Franz Flach
 Regimentsadjutant: Hptm. Rißl
 Proviantoffizier: Lt. V. D. Pipila, Fähnrich Pompe
 Trainkommandant: Hptm. Unger
 Chefarzt: Stabsarzt Dr. Popper mit U. U. Dr. Dirnberger
 Tierarzt: Dr. Heger
 Rechnungsführer: Oblt. Rfr. Grimmingen
 Feldkurat: Dr. Steiner

Baonskommandant I/2 3: Mjr. Karpellus
 Baonsadjutant: Oblt. Rabl
 Chefarzt: Dr. Hammer

1. Kompagnie:

Hptm. von Kollatz
 Oblt. Morak
 Leutn. Piskor
 Leutn. Fuchs
 Leutn. Wolf
 Kad. Dukan
 Kad. Beyer

2. Kompagnie:

Hptm. von Elg
 Oblt. Ostowicz
 Leutn. Schmid
 Fähnrich Baumer
 Kad. Büsch-Tessenborn
 Kad. Plaza

3. Kompagnie:

Hptm. Hugo Müller
 Leutn. Smola
 Leutn. Mayer
 Fähnrich Scherz
 Kad. Schweighofer

4. Kompagnie:

Hptm. Sanzin
 Leutn. Kreunz
 Leutn. Wurft

Fähnrich Hufar
 Fähnrich Sprenger

M.G.-Abteilung:

Hptm. Bplen.

Baonskommandant II/L 3: Mjr. Kispert Baonsadjutant Oblt. Prokop Chefarzt: Dr. Grawatsch		
5. Kompagnie: Hptm. Siegl Leutn. Melas Leutn. Ohe Leutn. Rossmann Fähnrl. Kolda Kad. Kalcher	6. Kompagnie: Hptm. Krejeirik Leutn. Grunert Leutn. Rader Leutn. Rihberger Fähnrl. Klym Fähnrl. Kroegler	7. Kompagnie: Hptm. Leonhardt Leutn. Trevisan Leutn. Kriz Fähnrl. Fänkh Kad. Müller
Hptm. Sarsch Leutn. Ratschiller	8. Kompagnie: Leutn. Hammernik Kad. Zawersky	M.G.-Abteilung: Oblt. Grifold
Baonskommandant III/L 3: Mjr. Ritter von Wohlrab Baonsadjutant, Oblt. von Lohausen Chefarzt: OA. Dr. Freiherr von Saar		
9. Kompagnie: Hptm. Weimann Oblt. von Neupauer Leutn. Ledl Leutn. Dr. Klamerf Fähnrl. Kudara Kad. Wollmann	10. Kompagnie: Hptm. Schallp Oblt. Schwarzer Leutn. Hofer Leutn. Bartelgraber Leutn. Rudl Kad. Himmel	11. Kompagnie: Hptm. Emil Müller Oblt. Svoboda Leutn. von Savageri Leutn. Pick Fähnrl. Mayerhausen
Hptm. Strohschneider Oblt. Kastel Leutn. Kürig	12. Kompagnie: Leutn. Riedl Leutn. Obernigg Kad. Dastich	M.G.-Abteilung: Oblt. Tauschinsky

Baon Commander L II/L 3: Mjr. Kispert
Baon Adjutant Oblt. Prokop
Chief Physician: Dr. Grawatsch
5th company:
Chief Victory!
lieutenants Melas
lieutenants uh
lieutenants Rossmann
ensign Kolda
Cad. Kalcher
Chief Sarsch
lieutenants Ratschiller
6th company:
Capt. Krejeirik
lieutenants Grunert
lieutenants speaker
lieutenants Rihberger
ensign Klym
ensign Kroegler
8th company:
lieutenants hammer mark
Cad. Zawersky
7th company:
Captain Leonhardt
lieutenants Trevisan
lieutenants Kriz
ensign radio
Cad. miller

M.G. department:
 Oblt. Grisold
 Baon Commander III/L 3: Myr. Knight of Wohlrab
 Adjutant to Baon, Oblt von Lahousen
 Chief Physician: OA. dr Baron of Saar
 9th company:
 Capt. Weimann
 Oblt. von Reupauer
 lieutenants ledl
 lieutenants dr Klamert
 ensign Kudera
 Cad. Wollmann
 1V. Company:
 Capt. Schally
 Oblt. Schwarzer
 lieutenants Hofer
 lieutenants Gartelgruber
 lieutenants Rudl
 Cad. heaven
 12th company:
 Hptm. Strohschneider Lieutenant. Riedl
 Oblt. caste! lieutenants Obernigg
 lieutenants Kurih Cad. dash
 11th Company:
 Capt. Emil Müller
 Oblt. Svoboda
 lieutenants by Savageri
 lieutenants peck
 ensign Mayerhausen
 M.G. derivative:
 Oblt. Tauschinsky
 The march.
 (Attachment 2.)

On August 10, 1914, the Rgts. Feldkurat Josef Steiner read on the Reininghauswiese in a solemn way the field mass, from which Rgts.Komdt. Fruit. Franz Flach gave a pithy speech.
 On August 16th, there was the complementing one from Upper and Central Styria L.I.R. 3 ready to go. Decorated with flowers, surrounded by the jubilation of the Graz population, accompanied by the warmest blessings for victory and Happy homecoming, so the regiment marched under an endless shower of flowers to Ostbahnhof (state railway station).
 The train kidnapped the regiment in squadrons via Fehring-Budapest Stryj, where it was unloaded on August 19th. as a cantonal space was the German village Brigidau for the Rgt. for the I. and II. Baon, for the Baon staff and the III. Assigned to Baon Niezuchow, 6-8 kilometers west of Stryi. The Rgts-Kmdtn. received the order to determine battle and training areas with all mounted soldiers on August 21 in order to use the time of cantoning for the last combat training. On August 21, everyone went Mounted, according to this order, to the rooms assigned to them.

Only too soon should we recognize that the war with its abruptly changing pictures that hardships and renunciation are his companions and that we still had much—oh so much—to learn. What no ordinance, no regulation could tell us, the bloody-serious teacher war taught us with iron, searing methods.
 On August 21, cyclists, riders and motorists rushed into the tonnage places and brought the alarm and departure order for the regiment, towards Stryi. — Where were our commanders? — Where are the practice days? A new law ordered every action - the war!
 Alarm! Up to now it has been swaying like in a disturbed anthill

peaceful villages mixed up. Bedding that had been sought for a long time, now worthless, flew into the corners. Laboriously bought fresh eggs were stowed away in the most unsuitable place, packed lunches brought along because they ran out of space found, left behind. The chefs stood at a loss in front of their newly heated ones. Kitchens and collected portions, horse attendants, with half their saddle gear in their hands, peered at their absent horses; Telephone operators reeled the spools of wire that they had laboriously laid at first. Everything squeezed the Writing boxes, knapsacks, cartridge knapsacks and bread sacks full, not considering their severity. — Even the flowers, the flowers of home, albeit already skinny and withered, they had to come with me. Ilm 10 o'clock was in secured form of March from Niezuchow Castle. That was around noon Regiment as part of the main troop in the marching column of the 22nd L.I.T.Dion. Forced marches went north to counter the strong Russian forces that had broken into eastern Galicia towards Przemyślany.

The Austrian army command, in pursuit of their issue, had the plan with the armies of Dankl and Ausfenberg between the Vistula and the Bug to take the offensive in the Lublin-Cholm direction in order to get through this North Strike to secure the freedom of action that had to be created for a successful defense in the East.

The 3rd Army Brudermann, who commanded the regiment in the 22nd L.I.T.D. belonged, and the army group Köveß had the task in the front Magerow—Zolkiew—Kulikov, followed by the 4th Army to confront the Russians. The XII. Corps and the 11th I.D. had protection to the east to build. While these army columns were moving towards the enemy, At and initially at the border, hostilities are already underway. The reconnaissance detachments had clashed and fought hard.

The result of long-distance reconnaissance was far behind the casualties—remained and was also able to use the mostly outdated 24 aircraft little to explain the situation.

By August 22, 5 enemy army corps had been identified in the area between the Vistula and Wieprz, and small numbers west of the Vistula. in the

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Uncertainty reigned in the areas between the Bug and the Dniester. On August 18 found out the presence of two enemy corps in the Rovno-Dubno area Search and two enemy security corps against Bukovina and Romania. On August 19, G. d. I. K ö v e f t that, in his opinion, south of the Proskurov-Zmernika railway, considerable Russian forces were ready, but the reconnaissance of the airmen was not able to identify any major troop movements in this area. All of these events only leaked out in the form of distorted rumours troop. In particular, the wildest rumors about the manner of fighting and the cruelty of the enemy Cossack hordes found their way through the heavily used cavalry Entry into the formations, wandered from column to column and became at the campfires to spooky frightening figures.

On August 21, the regiment marched slowly, with many halts 10 a.m. at the Tete of the 22nd L.I.T.D. Stryj-Turady road there. the Stomach growling, empty since breakfast. The hard-packed knapsacks pressed, the August sun burned down hot. — At first they were interested Galician towns, castles, mansions and mud huts. The picture stayed but the same and soon dulled. At 9 p.m. it was 26 kilometers long way overcome and the marching goal Turady reached, — Rgtsstab with a baon in Turady, a baon in Cucalowce, a baon in Wolica. Well, the busy cooks soon got the hang of it during the march par-boiled lunches ready to be served, but few shook them tiredness and reached for the cookware; most of it was in go to rest with the wretched rest or under the open sky. At 6 o'clock on August 22nd, the day gangs ran desperately into the village around to the missing sleepers of their compn. to wake up. your effort was superfluous. The war had invented a new collective signal: the ticket. It was already besieged well before 6 a.m. and when the regiment at 7:30 a.m

marched off, there wasn't a breakfast portion left, but for that all the soldiers were there in full force. The march took place in skirmish form with the 2nd Comp, at the head of the main force. The marching goal of Ialwiegi (Ruda), 30 kilometers away, was reached at 9:30 p.m. and there

Menage spent. On August 23rd we set out in the morning.

In a secure march we went via Dzwietniki-Chodrkowce towards Bobrka, where a lunch break was held at 6 p.m. The regiment received the order to to quarter in the Lanski-mlin Strzalki area and under the Borposten-Kmdo to refer to the colonel's flat closed outpost. While the tired troops settled down in the surprisingly beautiful villages, the general gave FMLt. Krauss-Elisago in the manor house, west of Strzalki, at 7:15 a.m. the Dion dispatch.

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Excerpts:

1. Fdl. XI. Corps today August 23. Brody reached.

Fdl. XII. Corps with 2 K. T. Dionen should reach Tarnopol today.

A fdl. K.D. was in Nusze yesterday at noon.

2. The III. Corps and south of it the own XII. will throw back the invading Fd.

22. L. 3. T.D. makes himself available for this as follows:

On August 24, 4 p.m., have in hand:

a) Gm. Nemeczek with L. 3. R. 3 the hills Plak east of Przemyślany. Depart immediately....

Most of the Dion arrives at 6 o'clock near Hanaczow, there Dionskmdo. Once group Nemeczek and Schönauer arrived in the ordered rooms, standing observations push themselves to the Iłota Lipa, and between Gm. Nemeczek in the section Cierczyńce-Zaskow before . . .

Own 4th K.T.D. in the Gliniany area will be reconnaissance tomorrow against Brody-

Continue Zaloszcze Krautz-Elisago, Fmlt.

In compliance with this order, the regiment was in the middle of the preparations,

to make it comfortable, alarmed at 9 p.m. At 9:30 p.m. the

Assault march started and continued in one platoon to the heights east of Przemyślany.

When the regiment gathered in the cold morning hours at the small Plak to the east Przemyślany quickly buried, it had covered 40 kilometers that day. Was the spirit and the fighting spirit of the Rgts. also unbroken, so showed

there are strong signs of fatigue in the majority of people. On three

A performance of around 100 kilometers for a few days may not look overwhelming. But if you

consider that the man, apart from his clothing and

the unfamiliar heavy Ararian shoes, rifle, bayonet, spade,

a stuffed knapsack, bread sack and often far more than 120 cartridges

carried a total weight of 22 kg, considering that this load

daily 14-18 hours from a dusty area shrouded in heavy haze

had to be carried along the Galician street in the hot August sun

endured a hundred times due to stagnation on the march, the load always coming back

Movement had to be brought about, finally considering that

all columns the excitement of war, nourished by innumerable Cossack stories, and that behind every house, behind every bush by smoke,

Ringling of bells and other signals of treachery lurked — then the

The fact that the regiment reached the heights east of Przemyślany in full force and bravely as the first stanza of a long heroic poem.

On August 24, the regiment remained in combat form in its position, the technically enhanced. At 8 p.m. was from the northeast and soon then with the group fruit. Schönauer (L.J.R. 26) weaker. battle noise

audible. — The war had knocked on our neighbor with bony fingers